No relationship bet[illegible] pointer & class

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We found 35 dictionaries with English definitions that include the word *pointer*:
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➧ **General** (19 matching dictionaries)

1. pointer : Merriam-Webster's Online Dictionary, 10th Edition [home, info]
2. pointer : Encarta® World English Dictionary, North American Edition [home, info]
3. pointer : Cambridge International Dictionary of English [home, info]
4. pointer : The Wordsmyth English Dictionary-Thesaurus [home, info]
5. pointer : The American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language [home, info]
6. pointer : Infoplease Dictionary [home, info]
7. pointer : Dictionary.com [home, info]
8. pointer : UltraLingua English Dictionary [home, info]
9. pointer : Cambridge Dictionary of American English [home, info]
10. Pointer : Wikipedia, the Free Encyclopedia [home, info]
11. Pointer : Online Plain Text English Dictionary [home, info]
12. pointer : Webster's Revised Unabridged, 1913 Edition [home, info]
13. pointer : Rhymezone [home, info]
14. Pointer : AllWords.com Multi-Lingual Dictionary [home, info]
15. pointer : Webster's 1828 Dictionary [home, info]
16. pointer : Columbia Encyclopedia, Six Edition [home, info]
17. pointer : WordNet 1.7 Vocabulary Helper [home, info]
18. pointer : LookWAYup Translating Dictionary/Thesaurus [home, info]
19. pointer : Encyclopedia.com [home, info]

Quick definitions (***Pointer***)

noun: a strong slender smooth-haired dog of Spanish origin having a white coat with brown or black patches; scents out and points game
noun: an indicator as on a dial
noun: (computer science) indicator consisting of a movable spot of light (an icon) on a visual display; moving the cursor allows the user to point to commands or screen positions
noun: a mark to indicate a direction or relation
name: A surname (rare: 1 in 33333 families; popularity rank in the U.S.: #3808)

Encyclopedia article

➧ Computing (9 matching dictionaries)

Computing (9 matching dictionaries)

20. pointer : Free On-line Dictionary of Computing [home, info]
21. pointer : CCI Computer [home, info]
22. Pointer : Game Dictionary [home, info]
23. Pointer : TECHNICAL [home, info]
24. pointer : Dictionary of Computing and Digital Media [home, info]
25. Pointer : Internet Terms [home, info]
26. Pointer : Internet Terms [home, info]
27. POINTER : SELF PACED INTERNET GUIDE [home, info]
28. Pointer : Windows API Guide [home, info]

In programming languages, a **pointer** is a datatype whose value is used to refer to ("points to") another value stored elsewhere in the computer memory. Obtaining the value that a pointer refers to is called **dereferencing** the pointer. (continued at Wikipedia)

Medicine (2 matching dictionaries)

29. pointer : The On-line Medical Dictionary [home, info]
30. pointer : Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary [home, info]

Miscellaneous (3 matching dictionaries)

31. Pointer : Complete Guide to Dogs: Breed Guide [home, info]
32. POINTER : Terminology and Descriptions of Geneaological Words [home, info]
33. Pointer : Dog Term [home, info]

Science (2 matching dictionaries)

34. Pointer : AGI GIS [home, info]
35. pointer : Hutchinson Dictionary of Animals [home, info]

Phrases that include ***pointer***: german shorthaired pointer, german wirehaired pointer, hungarian pointer, german short-haired pointer, german short haired pointer, *more...*

Words similar to ***pointer***: arrow, cursor, tip, spanish pointer, *more...*

Additional searches for *pointer...*

Search completed in 0.36 seconds.

Class 717 DATA PROCESSING: SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT, INSTALLATION, AND MANAGEMENT

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100	**SOFTWARE PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT TOOL (E.G., INTEGRATED CASE TOOL OR STAND-ALONE DEVELOPMENT TOOL)**
101	. Software project management
102	.. Enterprise based
103	... Distributed
104	. Modeling
105	.. Visual
106	. Code generation
107	.. Component based
108	.. Object oriented
109	.. Visual
110	. Editing
111	.. Dynamic
112	... Syntax based
113	.. Visual
114	. Programming language
115	.. Script
116	.. Object oriented
117	.. Declarative (e.g., rule based)
118	.. Bytecode (e.g., Java)
119	.. Parallel
120	. Managing software components
121	.. Software configuration
122	.. Source code version
123	.. Design documentation
124	. Testing or debugging
125	.. Having interactive or visual
126	.. Program verification
127	.. Monitoring program execution
128	... Tracing
129	... Using breakpoint
130	.. Including instrumentation and profiling
131	.. Including analysis of program execution
132	... Using program flow graph
133	.... Using procedure or function call graph
134	.. Including emulation
135	

.. Including simulation
136 . Translation of code
137 .. Source-to-source programming language translation
138 .. Emulation
139 .. Interpreter
140 .. Compiling code
141 ... Analysis of code form
142 .... Scanning and lexical analysis
143 .... Parsing, syntax analysis, and semantic analysis
144 .... Including graph or tree representation (e.g., abstract syntax tree or AST)
145 ... Including recompilation
146 ... Including intermediate code
147 .... Platform-independent form (e.g., abstract code)
148 .... Just-in-time compiling or dynamic compiling (e.g., compiling Java bytecode on a virtual machine)
149 ... For a parallel or multiprocessor system
150 .... Loop compiling
151 ... Optimization
152 .... Static (source or intermediate level)
153 .... Dynamic (i.e., machine or object level)
154 .... Including analysis of program
155 ..... Data flow analysis
156 ..... Using flow graph
157 ..... Using procedure or function call graph
158 ..... Including instrumentation and profiling
159 .... Code restructuring
160 ..... Including loop
161 ..... Including scheduling instructions
162 . Linking
163 .. Including library
164 ... Shared
165 .. Object oriented
166 ... Using class loader
167 .. Remote
168 SOFTWARE UPGRADING OR UPDATING
169 . Including multiple files
170 . Plural version management
171 . Network
172 .. Including distribution of software (e.g., push-down, pull-down)
173 ... Including downloading
174 SOFTWARE INSTALLATION
175 . Including multiple files
176 . Network
177 .. Including distribution of software
178 ... Including downloading

FOREIGN ART COLLECTIONS

FOR000 **CLASS-RELATED FOREIGN DOCUMENTS**

Note: Some content linked to on this page may require a plug-in for Adobe Acrobat Reader.

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Last Modified: 03/15/2004 11:54:15

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Search Results -

Terms	Documents
L2	0

Database:
US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database
US Patents Full-Text Database
US OCR Full-Text Database
EPO Abstracts Database
JPO Abstracts Database
Derwent World Patents Index
IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Search: L3

Refine Search

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Search History

DATE: Friday, April 30, 2004 Printable Copy Create Case

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=TDBD; THES=ASSIGNEE; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L3	L2	0	L3
DB=USPT,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI; THES=ASSIGNEE; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L2	((sell$ with qualif$) same match$) and transaction	5	L2
DB=USPT; THES=ASSIGNEE; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L1	6591252.pn.	1	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

L2: Entry 2 of 5 File: USPT Feb 13, 2001

US-PAT-NO: 6189003
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6189003 B1

TITLE: Online business directory with predefined search template for facilitating the matching of buyers to qualified sellers

DATE-ISSUED: February 13, 2001

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Leal; Fernando	Chicago	IL		

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY	TYPE CODE
WynWyn.com Inc.	Chicago	IL			02

APPL-NO: 09/ 178097 [PALM]
DATE FILED: October 23, 1998

INT-CL: [07] G06 F 17/30

US-CL-ISSUED: 707/2; 707/10, 707/104
US-CL-CURRENT: 707/2; 707/10, 707/104.1

FIELD-OF-SEARCH: 707/1, 707/4, 707/10, 707/104, 707/2

PRIOR-ART-DISCLOSED:

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

Search Selected Search ALL Clear

	PAT-NO	ISSUE-DATE	PATENTEE-NAME	US-CL
☐	5715444	February 1998	Danish et al.	707/4
☐	5930474	July 1999	Dunworth et al.	707/10

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

At Hand Network(sm) Expands Reach; New Partnership Pacts With HotBot, GeoCities, LookSmart Give At Hand Network Exclusive Yellow Page Distribution. PR Newswire, Oct. 19, 1998, p. p3849.
Vicinity Delivers YourTown GeoEnabled Business Directory to Yahoo!, Lycos, Geocities, Travelocity and Planet Direct, Business Wire, Jul. 15, 1996, p. 07157087.

Excite & GTE Direct[redacted]s Offer SurperPages, Newsbyt[redacted]ov. 24, 1997, p. NEW11240038.
Ashany, R. Application of Sparse Matrix techniques to Search Retrieval, Classification, and Relationship Analysis in Large Data Base Systems--SPARCOM, Fourth International Conference on Very Large Data Bases, Sep. 1978, pp. 499-516.
Article form the Internet entitled, "Yellow Page Alliance Called Unfair", by Jeff Pelline dated Aug. 12, 1997.

ART-UNIT: 271

PRIMARY-EXAMINER: Choules; Jack

ATTY-AGENT-FIRM: Brinks Hofer Gilson & Lione

ABSTRACT:

A system and method to provide buyers with information that supports the selection of qualified vendors and service providers at the precise time they are prepared to make a purchase. To accomplish its function, the system includes three core elements: (1) a data retrieval system that makes it easy for ready and willing buyers to find and contact qualified businesses; (2) a proprietary electronic database with enhanced information regarding local businesses; (3) an electronic distribution network that employs live, enhanced directory assistance (EDA) operators via telephone as well as the World Wide Web, and simplifies the connections between motivated buyers and qualified sellers. Buyers are able to search the database of businesses to find the most qualified providers of goods/service that match their unique criteria. Sellers can use the service to better promote their offerings to a market that has moved beyond window shopping and that is ready to buy.

22 Claims, 8 Drawing figures

Pointer

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.

In programming languages, a **pointer** is a datatype whose value is used to refer to ("points to") another value stored elsewhere in the computer memory. Obtaining the value that a pointer refers to is called **dereferencing** the pointer.

The **pointer** in computing can also be another name for the computer mouse cursor.

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*See **Pointer (dog)** for the group of dog breeds that includes German Shorthaired Pointer, Hungarian Vizsla, Weimaraner and others.*

Table of contents

Architectural roots

Pointers are a very thin abstraction on top of the addressing capabilities provided by most modern architectures. In the simplest scheme, an *address*, or a numeric index, is assigned to each unit of memory in the system, where the unit is typically either a byte or a word, effectively transforming all of memory into a very large array. Then, if we have an address, the system provides an operation to retrieve the value stored in the memory unit at that address. Pointers are datatypes which hold addresses. See reference (computer science).

In the usual case, a pointer is large enough to hold more different addresses than there are units of memory in the system. This introduces the possibility that a program may attempt to access an address which corresponds to no unit of memory, called a segmentation fault. On the other hand, some systems

have more units of memory than there are addresses. In this case, a more complex scheme such as segmentation or paging is employed to use different parts of the memory at different times.

In order to provide a consistent interface, some architectures provide memory-mapped I/O, which allows some addresses to refer to units of memory while others refer to device registers of other devices in the computer. There are analogous concepts such as file offsets, array indices, and remote object references that serve some of the same purposes as addresses for other types of objects.

Uses

Pointers, which are directly supported without restrictions in C, C++, and most assembly languages, are primarily used for constructing references, which in turn are fundamental in constructing nearly all data structures, as well as in passing data between different parts of a program.

When dealing with arrays, the critical lookup operation typically involves a stage called *address calculation* which involves constructing a pointer to the desired data element in the array. In other data structures, such as linked lists, pointers are used as references to explicitly tie one piece of the structure to another.

Typed pointers and casting

In many languages, pointers have the additional restriction that the object they point to has a specific type. For example, a pointer may be declared to point to an integer; the language will then attempt to prevent the programmer from pointing it to objects which are not integers, such as floating-point numbers, eliminating some errors.

However, few languages strictly enforce pointer types, because programmers often run into situations where they *want* to treat an object of one type as though it were of another type. For these cases, it is possible to typecast, or cast, the pointer. Some casts are always safe, while other casts are dangerous, possibly resulting in incorrect behavior later on. Although it's impossible in general to determine at compile-time which of these casts are safe, some languages store run-time type information which can be used to confirm that these dangerous casts are valid at runtime.

Making pointers safer

Because pointers are so close to the hardware, they enable a variety of programming errors. However, the power they provide is so great that it's difficult to do anything useful without them. To help deal with their problems, many languages have created objects that have some of the useful features of pointers, while avoiding some of their pitfalls.

One major problem with pointers is that, as long as they can be directly manipulated as a number, they can be made to point to unused addresses or to data which is being used for other purposes. Many languages, including most functional programming languages and recent imperative languages like Java, replace pointers with references, which can only be used to refer to objects and not manipulated as numbers, preventing this type of error. Array indexing is handled as a special case.

Before any address has been assigned to it, a pointer is called a wild pointer. Any attempt to use such uninitialized pointers can cause unexpected behaviour, either because the initial address is not a valid address, or because using it may damage the runtime system and other unrelated parts of the program.

In systems with explicit memory allocation, it's possible to create a "dangling" pointer, by deallocating the memory region it points into. This type of pointer is dangerous and subtle, because a deallocated memory region looks the same as it did before, but can be reused at any time by unrelated code. Languages with garbage collection prevent this type of error.

Some languages, like C++, support smart pointers, which use a simple form of reference counting to help track allocation of dynamic memory in addition to acting as a reference. In the absence of reference cycles, where an object refers to itself indirectly through a sequence of smart pointers, these eliminate the possibility of use of dangling pointers and memory leaks.

The *null* pointer

The null pointer is a pointer with a reserved value indicating that it refers to no object. Null pointers are used routinely, particularly in C, to represent exceptional conditions such as the lack of a successor to the last element of a linked list, while maintaining a consistent structure for the list nodes. This use of null pointers can be compared to the use of null values in relational databases. Because it refers to nothing, an attempt to dereference a null pointer causes a run-time error that usually terminates the programming immediately. In safe languages a possibly null pointer can be replaced with a tagged union which enforces explicit handling of the exceptional case.

Pointer support in various programming languages

C

In C, pointers are variables that store addresses and can be null. Each pointer has a type it points to, but one can freely cast between pointer types. A special pointer type called the **void pointer** points to an object of unknown type. The address can be directly manipulated by casting a pointer to and from an integer. Pointer arithmetic is unrestricted; adding or subtracting from a pointer moves it by a multiple of the size of the datatype it points to.

C++

C++ is a derivative of C which fully supports C pointers and C typecasting. It also supports a new group of typecasting operators to help catch some unintended dangerous casts at compile-time. The C++ standard library also provides autoptr, a sort of smart pointer which can be used in some situations as a safe alternative to primitive C pointers.

Ada

Ada is a strongly typed language where all pointers are typed and only safe type conversions are permitted. All pointers are by default initialized to *null*, and any attempt to access data through a *null* pointer causes an exception to be raised. Pointers in Ada are called *access types*. Ada-83 did not permit arithmetic on *access types* (although many compiler vendors provided for it as a non-standard feature), but Ada-95 supports "safe" arithmetic on *access types* via the package System.Storage_Elements.

Pascal

Pascal implements pointers in a straightforward, limited, and relatively safe way. It is a strongly typed

language (with few exceptions) and a pointer to any declared variable may used. Memory which contains no variable may not be referenced in this way. Parameters may be passed using pointers (as VAR parameters) but are automatically handled by the runtime system.

+++assistance is needed here, eg in contrast with freedom of C et al+++

Modula 2

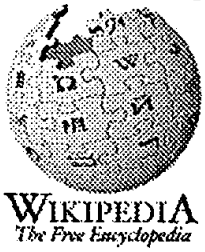
Pointers are implemented very much as in Pascal, as are VAR parameters in procedure calls. Modula 2 is even more strongly typed than Pascal, with fewer ways to escape the type system. Some of the variants of Modula 2 (such as Modula-3) include garbage collection. +++assistance is needed here+++

Oberon

Much as with Modula-2, pointers are available. There are still fewer ways to evade the type system and so Oberon and its variants are still safer with respect to pointers than Modula-2 or its variants. As with Modula-3, garbage collection is a part of the language specification. +++assistance is needed here+++

External links

- Pointer Fun With Binky Introduction to pointers in a 3 minute educational video - Stanford Computer Science Education Library **(this link has crashed some browsers -- use caution)**



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☑ 1. Document ID: US 6477533 B2

L4: Entry 1 of 5 File: USPT Nov 5, 2002

US-PAT-NO: 6477533
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6477533 B2

TITLE: Systems and methods of maintaining client relationships

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw De

☐ 2. Document ID: US 6366910 B1

L4: Entry 2 of 5 File: USPT Apr 2, 2002

US-PAT-NO: 6366910
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6366910 B1

TITLE: Method and system for generation of hierarchical search results

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw De

☑ 3. Document ID: US 6189003 B1

L4: Entry 3 of 5 File: USPT Feb 13, 2001

US-PAT-NO: 6189003
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6189003 B1

TITLE: Online business directory with predefined search template for facilitating the matching of buyers to qualified sellers

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw De

☑ 4. Document ID: US 6078891 A

L4: Entry 4 of 5 File: USPT Jun 20, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6078891
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6078891 A

TITLE: Method and system for collecting and processing marketing data

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw De

☑ 5. Document ID: US 5664115 A

L4: Entry 5 of 5 File: USPT Sep 2, 1997

US-PAT-NO: 5664115
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5664115 A

TITLE: Interactive computer system to match buyers and sellers of real estate, businesses and other property using the internet

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw De

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Terms	Documents
6078891.pn. or 5664115.pn. or 6366910.pn. or 6189003.pn. 6477533.pn.	5

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Previous Page Next Page Go to Doc#

L2: Entry 1 of 5 File: USPT Nov 5, 2002

US-PAT-NO: 6477533
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6477533 B2

TITLE: Systems and methods of maintaining client relationships

DATE-ISSUED: November 5, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
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Elenberger; Maureen J.	Concord	MA		
Fessenden; Timothy	Waltham	MA		
Fitton; Paul	Hollis	NH		
Loiselle; Vance M.	Bolton	MA		
Carpenter; Michael A.	Loxahatchee	FL		
Sherota; Michael T.	Davie	FL		
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Rodriquez; Elena M.	Miami	FL		
Christen; Holley S.	Syracuse	NY		
Cox; Mitch	Orlando	FL		
Elliott; Todd	Orlando	FL		
Helms; Kevin	Orlando	FL		
Quintana; Adolf	Orlando	FL		
Tolle; Dot	Casselberry	FL		
Porter; Nancy	St. Cloud	FL		
Reynolds; Karen J.	Orlando	FL		
Scanlon; Monica	New York	NY		
Colangelo; Paul	Airmont	NY		
Codd; Tracey Lee	Pt. Charlotte	FL		
DeLand; Joanell U.	Clay	NY		
Moorhead; Timothy M.	Syracuse	NY		
Burkard; Anne D.	Delray Beach	FL		
DelPino; George	Coral Springs	FL		
Delva; Joelle S.	Miami	FL		
Everhart-Brooks; Sharon	Boca Raton	FL		
Ferguson; Bradley	Boca Raton	FL		
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Hintz; Samuel L.	Coral Springs	FL		

Klotz; Irwin D.	Boca Raton	[redacted]
Kurk; Courtney W. T.	Miami Beach	FL
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Levy; Sandi B.	Deerfield Beach	FL
Locicero; Fred	Smithtown	NY
Luna; Charlotte A.	Boca Raton	FL
Nickerson; Jeffrey A.	Coconut Creek	FL
Bastnagel; Maryann	Rockville	MD

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY	TYPE CODE
Travel Services International, Inc.	Delray Beach	FL			02

APPL-NO: 09/ 728584 [PALM]
DATE FILED: December 1, 2000

PARENT-CASE:
RELATED APPLICATIONS This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/168,871 filed Dec. 3, 1999, the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference. In addition, this application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. patent application filed concurrently and entitled "SYSTEMS AND METHODS OF ON-LINE BOOKING OF CRUISES," internal reference number TRAVL.002A, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

INT-CL: [07] G06 F 17/30

US-CL-ISSUED: 707/10; 705/5, 705/14, 705/26
US-CL-CURRENT: 707/10; 705/14, 705/26, 705/5

FIELD-OF-SEARCH: 707/10, 705/14, 705/5, 705/26, 395/205, 701/201, 364/401

PRIOR-ART-DISCLOSED:

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

Search Selected | Search ALL | Clear

	PAT-NO	ISSUE-DATE	PATENTEE-NAME	US-CL
☐	5483444	January 1996	Heintzeman et al.	364/401
☐	5648900	July 1997	Bowen et al.	395/205
☐	5732398	March 1998	Tagawa	705/5
☐	5948040	September 1999	DeLorme et al.	701/201
☐	6023679	February 2000	Acebo et al.	705/5
☐	6041308	March 2000	Walker et al.	705/14
☐	6085169	July 2000	Walker et al.	705/26
☐	6108639	August 2000	Walker et al.	705/26
☐	6134534	October 2000	Walker	705/26

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Laura Q. Hughes, "With the help of TSI and the major CRSs, agents can not link up with cruise suppliers electronically," Travel Agent, Mar. 22, 1999, pp. 52 and 56.
"TSI Launches Cruise Res System," Cruise Week, Jan. 6, 1999, p. 001.
"Travel Services International rolls out first of four new res applications," Travel Distribution Report, vol. 6, No. 18, Dec. 3, 1998, pp. 1 and 5.
Brian Major, "Travel Services International is looking to put a hold on the cruise industry with new technology," Travel Agent, Nov. 30, 1998, pp. 39.
"Travel Co. strengthens its bid to become a one-stop shop," Aug. 27, 1998, pp. 11.
Marguerite M. Plunkett, "Agency's software scans for lowest airfare," Palm Beach Post, Jul. 29, 1998, pp. 5B.
"TSI developing technology for agency sales, as well as consumer distribution," Travel Distribution Report, vol. 6, No. 2, Apr. 23, 1998, pp. 1 and 6-7.
Steve Zurier, "A Question of Balance," Internet Week, Feb. 15, 1999, pp. 35-37.
Brian Major & Laura Q. Hughes, "Secrets of Selling Sailings," Travel Agent, Nov. 23, 1998, pp. 102.
Linda Humphrey, "TSI Purchases Hotel Res System," Travel Weekly, vol. 57, No. 45, Section 1, Jun. 8, 1998, pp. 1 and 4.
Screen Shots from SABRE Cruise Director Program. Screen Shots taken Aug. 22, 2000. Printed pp. 1-10.

ART-UNIT: 2171

PRIMARY-EXAMINER: Coby; Frantz

ATTY-AGENT-FIRM: Knobbe Martens Olson & Bear, LLP

ABSTRACT:

In one embodiment, systems and methods are used to maintain client relationships by tracking and managing customers and agents involved in booking a cruise. Furthermore, various activities which take place between an agent and active customers are monitored, whereby the type and quantity of activities performed by the agent is evaluated to assign a period of time of ownership of the customer. During the period of time while the customer is owned, other agents are prevented from acquiring the customer and subsequent booking commission. A series of rules which determine the duration of ownership of the customer are maintained and applied to enable the ownership to be changed as needed.

23 Claims, 15 Drawing figures

Generate Collection Print

L1: Entry 1 of 1 File: USPT Jul 8, 2003

US-PAT-NO: 6591252
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6591252 B1

TITLE: Method and apparatus for authenticating unique items

DATE-ISSUED: July 8, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Young; Steven R.	Dallas	TX	75248	

APPL-NO: 09/ 438350 [PALM]
DATE FILED: November 11, 1999

PARENT-CASE:
CROSS-REFERENCES TO RELATED APPLICATIONS This is a continuation-in-part application of Ser. No. 09/262,535 filed Mar. 4, 1999, and having the same inventor as the present application.

INT-CL: [07] G06 F 17/60

US-CL-ISSUED: 705/67; 705/72, 705/17, 705/58
US-CL-CURRENT: 705/67; 705/17, 705/58, 705/72

FIELD-OF-SEARCH: 705/1, 705/10, 705/17, 705/27, 705/18, 705/67, 705/72, 705/57, 705/58, 380/200, 380/201, 380/202, 380/232, 380/270, 380/284, 380/54, 380/55, 283/86, 283/74, 283/70, 283/72, 283/67, 283/60.1, 713/200, 713/201

PRIOR-ART-DISCLOSED:

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

Search Selected Search ALL Clear

	PAT-NO	ISSUE-DATE	PATENTEE-NAME	US-CL
☐	5267756	December 1993	Molee et al.	283/86
☐	5971435	October 1999	DiCesare et al.	283/70
☐	6069955	May 2000	Coppersmith et al.	380/54

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

FOREIGN-PAT-NO	PUBN-DATE	COUNTRY	US-CL
404299409	October 1992	JP	

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Transform Permuted Watermarking for copyright Protection of Digital Video; IEEE Globecom 1998; p. 684-9 vol. 2.

ART-UNIT: 3621

PRIMARY-EXAMINER: Elisca; Pierre E.

ATTY-AGENT-FIRM: Day; Jones

ABSTRACT:

A method and apparatus for authenticating, archiving information and updating ownership of unique items by associating a unique identifying code with the item. Ownership history of the item is locked with a PIN or Personal Identification Number of the owner and cannot be changed until the owner releases the PIN. A new owner then associates his PIN with the item.

20 Claims, 4 Drawing figures

First Hit

End of Result Set

☐ Generate Collection | Print

L2: Entry 5 of 5 File: DWPI May 4, 2000

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2000-365172
DERWENT-WEEK: 200111

TITLE: Search template deriving method for searching business directory data, involves searching database electronically, using derived search template, to identify at least one business based on search request

INVENTOR: LEAL, F

PATENT-ASSIGNEE: WYNWYN.COM INC (WYNWN)

PRIORITY-DATA: 1998US-0178097 (October 23, 1998)

Search Selected | Search ALL | Clear

PATENT-FAMILY:

	PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
☐	WO 200025190 A2	May 4, 2000	E	027	G06F000/00
☐	US 6189003 B1	February 13, 2001		000	G06F017/30
☐	AU 9962723 A	May 15, 2000		000	G06F000/00

DESIGNATED-STATES: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW

APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO	APPL-DATE	APPL-NO	DESCRIPTOR
WO 200025190A2	September 29, 1999	1999WO-US22508	
US 6189003B1	October 23, 1998	1998US-0178097	
AU 9962723A	September 29, 1999	1999AU-0062723	
AU 9962723A		WO 200025190	Based on

INT-CL (IPC): G06 F 0/00; G06 F 17/30

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: US 6189003B
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - At least one search template is derived dynamically, based on a search request received from the user. The database is search electrically, using the

derived search template, to identify at least one business based on the search request.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Initially, at least one search criteria defined through research about companies in at least one category of business, is identified. Then, the business directory data comprising a business name, address and telephone number is obtained for at least one business listing. At least one category attribute representative of at least one business listing, is developed to facilitate categorical classification of business listing. Then, search template is dynamically derived, for searching directory database to identify at least one business according to the search result. The business transaction with at least one business identified in response to the search result, is then completed. The request for proposal to the identified business is submitted. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for search templates derivation system for searching directory data.

USE - For deriving search templates to identify business directory data in electronic yellow pages, Internet yellow pages and operator assisted yellow pages services.

ADVANTAGE - Since electronic distribution network is coupled to the database, connections between motivated buyers and qualified sellers is facilitated reliably. Provides more detailed search tool capable of refining and targeting the search process to find a qualified vendor of products/services in an electronic directory, narrowing down a list of potential candidates having the highest relevancy matching the user's specific search criteria. Enables the user to broadcast the specific, unique purchase related request to targeted candidates via electronic platform.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the flowchart explaining the search template deriving method.

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: WO 200025190A
EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

NOVELTY - At least one search template is derived dynamically, based on a search request received from the user. The database is search electrically, using the derived search template, to identify at least one business based on the search request.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Initially, at least one search criteria defined through research about companies in at least one category of business, is identified. Then, the business directory data comprising a business name, address and telephone number is obtained for at least one business listing. At least one category attribute representative of at least one business listing, is developed to facilitate categorical classification of business listing. Then, search template is dynamically derived, for searching directory database to identify at least one business according to the search result. The business transaction with at least one business identified in response to the search result, is then completed. The request for proposal to the identified business is submitted. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for search templates derivation system for searching directory data.

USE - For deriving search templates to identify business directory data in electronic yellow pages, Internet yellow pages and operator assisted yellow pages services.

ADVANTAGE - Since electronic distribution network is coupled to the database, connections between motivated buyers and qualified sellers is facilitated reliably.

Provides more detailed search tool capable of refining and targeting the search process to find a qualified vendor of products/services in an electronic directory, narrowing down a list of potential candidates having the highest relevancy matching the user's specific search criteria. Enables the user to broadcast the specific, unique purchase related request to targeted candidates via electronic platform.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the flowchart explaining the search template deriving method.

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.7/8

DERWENT-CLASS: T01
EPI-CODES: T01-J05A; T01-J05B3;

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L2: Entry 4 of 5 File: DWPI Nov 21, 2002

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2003-156569
DERWENT-WEEK: 200315

TITLE: Seller pre-qualification provision system for e-commerce, has search interface to communicate product data search query only to seller databases associated with sellers having attribute values matching set criteria

INVENTOR: TENORIO, M

PATENT-ASSIGNEE: I2 TECHNOLOGIES INC (ITWON)

PRIORITY-DATA: 2001US-0858322 (May 15, 2001)

Search Selected | Search ALL | Clear

PATENT-FAMILY:

	PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
☐	US 20020174022 A1	November 21, 2002		016	G06F017/60

APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO	APPL-DATE	APPL-NO	DESCRIPTOR
US20020174022A1	May 15, 2001	2001US-0858322	

INT-CL (IPC): G06 F 17/60

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: US20020174022A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - Seller databases (32a-32n) are identified by pointers associated with selected product class. A search interface communicates a search query for product data, only to seller databases associated with sellers (30a-30n), having attribute values matching set seller attribute criteria, in response to selection of the product class and specification of seller attribute criteria.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:

(1) Method of pre-qualifying sellers; and

(2) Program for providing seller pre-qualification.

USE - For providing seller pre-qualification during matching phase of e-commerce transaction.

ADVANTAGE - Allows buyers to pre-qualify sellers based on seller attribute values in addition to product attribute values. Simplifies and increases the speed of

matching phase of e-commerce transaction in which b[redacted] searches for suitable product and/or suitable seller.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows an e-commerce system.

Sellers 30a-30n

Seller databases 32a-32n

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: US20020174022A
EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.1/5

DERWENT-CLASS: T01 T05
EPI-CODES: T01-J05B4P; T01-N01A1; T01-N01A2A; T01-N01A2B; T01-N03A2; T05-L02;

L2: Entry 3 of 5 File: USPT Sep 2, 1997

US-PAT-NO: 5664115
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5664115 A

TITLE: Interactive computer system to match buyers and sellers of real estate, businesses and other property using the internet

DATE-ISSUED: September 2, 1997

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Fraser; Richard	Riverside	CT	06878	

APPL-NO: 08/ 477641 [PALM]
DATE FILED: June 7, 1995

INT-CL: [06] G06 F 17/60

US-CL-ISSUED: 705/37
US-CL-CURRENT: 705/37

FIELD-OF-SEARCH: 364/41R, 364/403, 364/408, 395/226, 395/227, 395/237, 395/228

PRIOR-ART-DISCLOSED:

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

Search Selected Search ALL Clear

	PAT-NO	ISSUE-DATE	PATENTEE-NAME	US-CL
☐	3573747	April 1971	Adams et al.	364/408
☐	4635136	January 1987	Ciampa et al.	386/64
☐	5032989	July 1991	Tornetta	395/226
☐	5191410	March 1993	McCalley et al.	
☐	5235680	August 1993	Bijnagte	
☐	5283731	February 1994	Lalonde et al.	364/401R
☐	5309355	May 1994	Lockwood	364/401R
☐	5500793	March 1996	Deming, Jr. et al.	395/237

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Harley Hahn et al., "The Internet Yellow Pages", Second Edition, (1995), pp. 75-77,

80-82, 86-87, 564.
"Global Real Estate Guide", Nat'l. Assoc. of Realtors, 1994 Annual Trade Exposition, Internet Printout 8 pp.
Guy Gugliotta, "Capitol Notebook, Citizen Burned Offering SBA a Hot Idea," The Washington Post, Apr. 19, 1995.
Ellis Booker, "Financial Services Spread Across Web," Computerworld, May 15, 1995, p. 12.
Computer Printout, INSPEC/WPAT Database Listing of Computerized Real Estate, 3 pp.
Computer Printout, Internet Database listing of Businesses, 7 pp.

ART-UNIT: 241

PRIMARY-EXAMINER: McElheny, Jr.; Donald E.

ATTY-AGENT-FIRM: Hogue, Sr.; Dale Curtis Kilpatrick Stockton LLP

ABSTRACT:

A method and apparatus of automatically matching sellers of property with potential buyers through a communications network (preferably the Internet) in which a host system communicates with the sellers and the potential buyers over telephone or dedicated data transmission lines. The host system obtains and stores a first set of records each corresponding to a property to be sold. The first set of records can then be search by a remote data terminal associated with a potential buyer. The results of this search are then provided to the potential buyer, who indicates specific property listings that the potential buyer may be interested in purchasing. The potential buyer provides identifying information which is then provided to the sellers of the indicated property. Provisions are made to ensure that the sellers who list property support the system. Further, the system permits automatic evaluation of potential buyers to screen buyers whose information does not match minimum criteria provided by the seller.

8 Claims, 14 Drawing figures